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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/528,510	03/18/2005	Ulrich Berens	VT795-22747/PCT	4378
324	7590	04/07/2008	EXAMINER	
JoAnn Villamizar			PRICE, ELVIS O	
Ciba Corporation/Patent Department			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
540 White Plains Road			1621	
P.O. Box 2005				
Tarrytown, NY 10591				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/528,510	Applicant(s) BERENS, ULRICH
	Examiner ELVIS O. PRICE	Art Unit 1621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1, 3 and 4 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 2 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) 5-16 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SSE/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 0/7/05
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: ____

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-16 are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 1 is indefinite because it is unclear how the final product(s) (1,4-diols) are obtained from the intermediate compounds of formulas IA and IB since there is no recitation, in the said claim, of how the final product(s) is made.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by

Ramachandran et al. {Tetrahedron Letters, 38(14), 1997, pp. 2417-2420; abstract only} or Brown et al. {Tetrahedron Letters, 37(22), 1996, pp. 3795-3798; abstract only}.

Ramachandran et al. and Brown et al. disclose the instantly claimed 1,4-diols (see compounds having CAS registry numbers 189445-40-7, 189445-41-8 and 1179990-48-8).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meyer et al. (Chem. Ber., vol. 113, pp. 1304-1319, 1980.), in view of Kraus et al. (Synlett, 1993, pp. 525-526}

Meyer et al. teach a method of making C2-symmetric aromatic 1,4-diols comprising lithiating an aromatic alcohol (e.g., benzyl alcohol) followed by reacting an aldehyde with the lithiated intermediate to form the said aromatic 1,4-diol(s) (see reaction schemes 1, 2, 3 and Table 3 on pages 1306-1308).

The difference between the presently claimed invention and what is taught by the Meyer et al. reference is that Meyer et al. do not teach aromatic 1,4-diols having enantiomeric purity. However Kraus et al. teach, *inter alia*, the production of chiral aromatic 1,4-diols from chiral aromatic alcohols comprising, lithiating the chiral aromatic

alcohols followed by treating the lithiated intermediate with an aldehyde (acrolein) (see reaction scheme in the middle of column 1 on page 525)

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, in view of the teachings in the Meyer et al. and Kraus et al. references, to start out with an enantiomerically pure aromatic alcohol in an effort to obtain an aromatic 1,4-diol product having high enantiomeric purity. One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to start our with an enantiomerically pure aromatic alcohol in an effort to obtain an enantiomerically pure aromatic 1,4-diol product, which could be utilize as an intermediate for drug or chiral catalysts synthesis, at the very least. Therefore the instantly claimed invention would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 2 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: The prior art or record does not teach or suggest the compounds or methods of making the said compounds as defined by the present claims 5-16.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ELVIS O. PRICE whose telephone number is (571)272-0644. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30am to 6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yvonne L. Eyer can be reached on 571 272-0871. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Elvis O. Price/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1621